

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1853.

Daily paper one year.....\$6.00 Invariably  
Weekly.....2.50 in advance.

For Congress,  
HON. WM. S. ASHE.

## Political Discussion.

In accordance with previous announcement, WALTER F. LEAK, Esq., addressed the people of this country, at the Court House last Tuesday afternoon, as did also Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, in reply. The speaking commenced a little after three o'clock, and closed between six and seven, each gentleman having spoken about an hour and a half, with a short time taken up in brief rejoinders.

Mr. LEAK started at the commencement, that he had not made over four political speeches for the last fifteen to twenty years—a fact which somewhat surprised us, since we know that his name was upon our last electoral ticket; and we should really have thought, that a gentleman like Mr. LEAK would have felt sufficient interest in the election of General Pierce, and the consequent triumph of his party, to have made a more vigorous effort in his electoral district—in which, by the way, our great-est falling off took place from the August vote.—Mr. LEAK then proceeded to speak of the influence of cliques, and of his having been ruled out of the gubernatorial contest in 1846, and James B. Shepley put forward by the Raleigh clique. He also asserted that, in advocating a distribution of the public lands, he stood upon the old democratic platform, and had not changed; and that he was as much a democrat as ever; and that any person, be that person whomsoever he might, who asserted the contrary, asserted what was false. He remarked, that those acting with him in this district, were without an organ—the presses of the district being opposed to the issue made; but predicted that, in eighteen months' time, they would be converts to his theory. His remarks on the public land question were written out and carefully prepared, as he deemed it a question too momentous to be hastily approached.

He then proceeded to give a history of the acquisition of the lands by the General Government, through their cession by the States owning them, and the various stipulations accompanying such cessions. These lands so ceded by the original States to the United States, however, were chiefly disposed of; but, nevertheless, the public domain still amounted to fourteen hundred millions of acres.—The revolutionary debt had been paid, and he saw no longer any necessity for retaining these lands for the purpose of discharging that debt, since it was already paid; nor to meet the current expenses of the Government, since the accruing revenue did that. He contended that, as a matter of courtesy, the States in which the lands lie would not tax the lands belonging to other States, and that there was no justice in arguing against the use of any policy from some abuse to which it might be subjected.—He was not in favor of a cession of all the lands at once, but would go for, say fifty millions of acres per annum, in which all the States ought to partake equally, and not the new States exclusively—comparing the United States to a parent who was to divide his property equally and not give all to a few prodigals. He considered the present debt of the General Government too trifling to interpose any serious objection. Had Mr. LEAK been in the last Congress he would have fought Bennett's Bill to the last, with a view of getting a better one, but would have taken it at last on the half-loaf principle. He contended that there was a difference between the distribution of the lands and that of the proceeds, since the objection upon principle to the first was, that, becoming mixed up with the other money in the treasury, it lost its identity and could not be separated from the money raised by taxation, which the United States had no right to collect or dispose of for other than national purposes, but that this objection did not apply to the lands. W. did not understand Mr. LEAK to be in favor of the issue of land warrants to the States, as we believe some of his advocates are; he appeared to go for the actual cession of the lands. Perhaps we should have stated before that Mr. LEAK charged Mr. ASHE with acting contrary to the usages of the party, in announcing himself in advance, as a candidate for re-election. Mr. LEAK's enunciation throughout was calm and distinct, and he fully sustained his reputation as a public speaker.

Mr. ASHE remarked that it had frequently been his fortune and his duty to defend the principles of the Democratic party against his political opponents, but that now he was under the painful necessity of defending them against a member of his own party. He had canvassed the district as elector, with Mr. Baker and Mr. Davis for Whig opponents, and had maintained and defended, against their attacks, the same principles and policy which he was now called upon to defend against the attacks of Mr. LEAK.—Never before this canvass had he dreamed that any Democrat differed from him—never before had he heard of it, but that now new issues unknown to the Democratic creed were broached, and he felt called upon to maintain the position which he had always held, namely: that the public lands were a fund to be sacredly applied to the payment of debt and the reduction of taxation, and that if, as admitted, this applied to the proceeds of the public lands, with how much more force did it apply to the lands themselves. For his own part, he could not understand the fine drawn distinction which would apply the proceeds to any object, and at the same time consider the principal from which these proceeds must arise, as having nothing to do with it. It would be like sacrilegiously, and upon principle, pledging all the eggs that a hen might lay, and then killing or giving away the hen. The chief ceding States were North Carolina and Virginia.—The cession by North Carolina had taken nothing from the State but a burden in defence of the territory ceded, and had not produced over half a million to the national treasury—North Carolina having reserved a great portion of the lands for the location of her revolutionary bounty land;—Virginia, which might be looked upon as the State which had the most right to complain, and to demand a distribution of the public lands, had not done so; but on the contrary, this very land distribution issue had been made at the recent Congressional election in that State, all the democratic candidates taking the ground taken by him, (Mr. ASHE), and all the whig candidates taking precisely those occupied by his competitor, (Mr. LEAK). The result had been the election of every single Democrat to Congress. Bennett's bill proposed to distribute one hundred millions of acres to the various States, and Mr. LEAK would go for annual distributions of—say fifty millions of acres—what would be the effect? The average amount of sales was four to five millions of acres. Bennett's land bill would throw upon the market as much as one fell swoop as could fairly be sold in twenty to twenty-five years, and this, too, in the hands of thirty-one competing hands—all anxious to realize. Under these circumstances, could any reasonable price be obtained? Would not the price be knocked down to nothing? Where would

the boasted millions be obtained for these lands—from the proceeds of which North Carolina was to be enriched? The first effect would be, that the U. States would be thrown out of the market for twenty years, and this resource of her credit lost for that time; while the lands, under such competition among sellers, would fail to produce to the States anything to approach what they did to the General Government, or to compensate for the increased taxation which their abstraction from the common fund would render necessary. He believed, too, that the land States, prevented at present by express stipulation, from taxing the lands belonging to the United States, would tax them when transferred to the States, and actually force sales by these means. The rapacity of the land States was urged as a reason against maintaining the present system—the same rapacity might be urged against vesting lands in other States, subject to taxation where they would be left without any protection by express or other stipulation. Mr. ASHE alluded to the remarks of Mr. LEAK in regard to his having come out contrary to the usages of the party. He said that so far from that, it had always been the usage of the party in this District—Gen. McKay having served for some eighteen years, and having always announced himself, the only difference being that the General did it at courts, etc., while he, Mr. ASHE, adopted the more formal method of a published card. Mr. ASHE invited any of his constituents, who had any objections to his course as representative, to mention them to him plainly and frankly, and he would as plainly and frankly give an account of his stewardship, and of the reasons which influenced him in the course pursued. Mr. ASHE commented upon Mr. LEAK's remarks about the present insignificance of the public debt, which amounted to seventy-one millions of dollars; and to him it appeared strange to hear a member of the party, one of whose cardinal principles was economy and the avoidance of a national debt, speak so slightly of so vast a sum.

We consider it unnecessary to add remarks at present. Our own position is known. We deem it the right one, and the Democratic one, and while we publish a paper, it shall reflect our conscientious impressions. This land question is now the only tangible issue at present discussed between the parties, and wherever a distinct party issue is made, it forms the dividing line. It is the political Rubicon which cannot be passed without serious consequences to the individual or the party, and no Julius Caesar of politics can cast the die and cross over to the other side without affecting his own relations to the Democratic party, which is not yet, we hope, reduced so low that it cannot vindicate its own principles, and mark that vindication in the defeat of the would-be dictator. The high personal character which is assigned to Mr. LEAK without question, but aggravates, since it renders more dangerous his defection, or his erroneous policy. Whatever may be thought to the contrary, the time is not yet come when the Rubicon of Democracy policy and principle can be passed with impunity.

It is not for us, nor any body else, to scrutinize, or to impeach the motives of our fellow-citizens; nor to assume to dictate to them what shall or shall not be considered democratic principles; but it is our duty to state plainly and distinctly our understanding of it; and what we believe to be the understanding of it; and to use our own judgment, and this we shall at an early period do fully, and sustain ourselves by the facts and statistics necessary to a full appreciation of the subject.

## Matters and Things.

In the absence of any matter of immediate or exciting interest, we feel like imitating in our editorial columns, the system we have always pursued in our commercial department, and giving on this day, (Friday), a sort of resume of the news, as well as the produce market for the week. The domestic market has been rather dull in accordance with the season, politics being almost the only article at all lively, some spirit having communicated to the market by the visit of Walter F. Leak, Esq., to this county. Mr. Leak, as is well known, is a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Ashe, and in favor of the land distribution policy. This can affect us but little in this district, let what be said to the contrary, as the result will show; but if Mr. Leak's position and arguments have any effect, it will be in such closely contested districts as these, where this is a direct issue between the candidates, Mr. Craig, a Democrat, who served on the Pierce Electoral ticket last fall with Mr. Leak, occupying and maintaining precisely the ground upon this question which Mr. Ashe does, and which we do, while Mr. Craig's opponent, Mr. Osborne, takes the same grounds that Mr. Leak does. If, then, the efforts of Mr. Leak and others, result in anything, it will be in defeating the democratic candidate in the seventh district, by the aid and comfort which they lend to his opponent. This is a serious responsibility.

We have heard from the mountains, and from a reliable source, Mr. Clingan will beat Col. Gaiter much more than he did two years ago. Mr. Craig will, in all human probability, beat Mr. Osborne; there would be no sort of question of it but for the reasons we have stated above. There will probably be a Convention in the Raleigh District.—Who will be the nominee we cannot say. Mr. Venable's position upon the Land Question will be against him. Perhaps a third person may be brought out by the Convention. Col. Ruffin will certainly be elected in the Wayne District. He is perfectly straight upon the Land Question. In the First and Sixth Districts there are Democrats running against heavy odds. We never give up the ship, and there is no knowing what a proper effort, in a good cause, will do,—still the chances are against us in these Districts; the more reason why our party there should stick up strongly to their champions.

But while politics are thus in a measure twisted up, the business of the world was on about as usual, and we do notice every now and then, in the city papers, statements to the effect that the transactions in the matrimonial market have been unusually large this year, which is generally looked upon by political economists as a sign of prosperity, since such engagements are accelerated or retarded by calculations upon the means of house-keeping.—Upon the whole, the country is prosperous—a little inflated in some things, perhaps, but really less in debt in proportion to its means than ever before; we allude, of course, to its debts of all kinds—State, National and Commercial.

The aspect of foreign affairs grows more portentous every day, and some even go so far as to say that "the crisis what we are to arrive" in European affairs, with respect to the Russian and Turkish relation, and that there must inevitably be a burst up and a row generally. This promises excitement, to say nothing of the Chinese flare up, in which, by the way, the so-called rebels seem to deserve their success, being superior in liberality of opinion, and effectiveness of organization to the "powers that be." The British are bothered by their war with the Burmese, and the French are bothered generally. The United States will soon have to swallow Mexico—and we must go to press, on which account we break our sage, erudite and instructive remarks "chock off" short.

**Fire at Fayetteville.**  
A letter from the Postmaster at Fayetteville, dated Saturday morning last, says that a fire broke out in that town about 12 M. on Friday night, and was still burning, but no danger of any further extension to other buildings. It burned the north side of that part of the town called the "Brick Row," viz: Mrs. Brown's Hotel, Beverly Ross's Store, J. J. Gilchrist's, Mrs. Elam's, Mrs. Bevel's Boarding House, D. & J. McLean's Store, Campbell (a Scotchman), H. L. Jones, and dwellings. Real Estate holders—Horn & Steadman, J. C. Dobbin, J. D. Starr, P. Montague, and—Considerable insurance, but not known to what amount, or in what Companies.

P. S. Since the receipt of the above, the Carolinian of Saturday has come to hand, giving the annexed fuller particulars of this calamity:

At about a quarter past 12 this morning, the Warehouse in the rear of the Store occupied by Mr. Beverly Ross, and adjoining the Hotel recently occupied by Mr. Harman, foot of Haymount, was discovered to be on fire. The flames quickly communicated to the three story brick building and entirely consumed eight tenements before they could be checked. Mrs. Brown had but a few days previous moved into the Hotel—her furniture, we understand, was covered by insurance. Messrs. Beverly Ross, J. & R. Gilchrist, D. J. McLean, Wm. Campbell, and Henry L. Jones, merchants, lost a portion of their goods, and Mrs. Elam, who kept a Bakery, and Mrs. Bevel, who kept a Boarding House, suffered some loss of furniture, &c. Several warehouses in the rear of the buildings just mentioned, were also consumed.

The Hotel occupied by Mrs. Brown was but a short time since fitted up by the proprietors, Messrs. Siedman & Horne, in a very tasty and elegant manner.—Its loss will be greatly felt by the community and the traveling public. We have no means at hand of estimating the entire amount of the loss caused by this calamity, but it can scarcely be less than \$15,000 or \$20,000. Four of the tenements burnt were owned by Hon. James C. Dobbin, one by John D. Starr, Esq., one by Charles Montague, Esq., and two by Mr. Patrick Montague.

**Lost Copies.**—Any of our subscribers having Nos. 4 and 28 of Vol. 9 of Weekly Journal, will confer a particular favor by sending them to us, as we have lost these numbers from our files. We want 2 copies of No. 4, and 1 copy of No. 28. Also, 1 copy of No. 40, Vol. 7. We will give 12¢ cents a piece for the above numbers.

**ELECTIONS.**—The County Court last Tuesday elected Mr. Owen Holmes Inspector of Naval Stores for the unexpired term of W. T. J. Vann, Esq. Also, Jeremiah Nichols, Esq. for the unexpired term of Mr. David E. Bunting.

**BIG POTATOES.**—Mr. WHITEFIELD, of the Washington Hotel, has laid on our table five potatoes, raised by Mr. DAVID THALLY, at his place on the edge of town. The largest weighs fourteen ounces, and the others are very little less. After this, no body can accuse us of being a "small potato" people. We go in for the lumpers.

**BOOKS.**—Mr. WHITAKER has laid on our table, Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf, by Professor Ingraham; and The Adventures of a Bachelor in Search of a Wife, by—we forgot whom. The first, in spite of its somewhat overwrought style, is a novel of exciting interest; and the last a series of amusing adventures. Either well fitted to while away a leisure hour.

**A RATTLE-SNAKE.**—About ten days since, James O. Bowden, Esq., Postmaster at Cypress Grove, in this County, killed a rattle-snake, while hunting near his place—about nineteen miles from town—on the Railroad. The snake had 17 rattles, measured 5 feet 2 inches, without the rattles, and 13 inches round the body. He was an ugly customer, generally speaking, but is now particularly dead, and went rattling any more.

**COUNTY COURT.**—The June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover, commenced its sessions at the Court House last Monday—James T. Miller, Esq., presiding. The number of our friends from the country is not large, as at this busy season, few will leave home, unless drawn by special business.

**DELAIED.**—The cars from Weldon this morning did not arrive until half-past ten o'clock, in consequence of some accident to the Engine last night shortly after leaving Weldon, which rendered it necessary to return to the latter place. The train left again about four o'clock this morning, and arrived here at the above stated hour, making the trip (101 miles) in about 6½ hours.—Daily Journal, 14th inst.

**Mrs. W. C. Preston,** wife of Hon. Wm. C. Preston, died at Summer Home, near Columbia, S. C., on the evening of the 11th inst. Mrs. Preston was the daughter of the late Dr. James Davis of Columbia, and a lady deservedly esteemed for her many virtues and admired for her brilliant talents and conversational gifts in the possession of which she was singularly allied to her distinguished husband. She was the second wife of the Hon. W. C. Preston, his first having been a daughter of Judge Coulter, of Va.

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—The Democratic Convention, which assembled in New-Berne on the 9th inst., unanimously nominated Thos. Ruffin, Esq., a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District in the next Congress. Col. Ruffin has already entered upon an active canvass of the District. He will, no doubt, be elected. Mr. Loftin, of Lenoir county, is the independent candidate.

**Fourth of July Celebration.**  
At a joint meeting of Committees, appointed by the Commissioners of the town and the Wilmington Light Infantry and German Volunteer Companies, held on the 14th inst., at Capt. E. Cantwell's office, for the purpose of making arrangements for the due celebration of the approaching National Anniversary. The meeting was organized by calling Col. W. C. Howard to the Chair, and appointing Mr. S. A. Swann Secretary.

On motion, a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to deliver an oration, whereupon Capt. E. Cantwell, Capt. J. Wessel, Dr. W. W. Harris, were appointed.

On motion, C. W. Morris and J. Bonbold were appointed a committee to procure the use of a suitable Hall for the occasion; and S. Jewett, J. H. Chabourn, C. Myers, G. Myers, J. R. Reston, and O. S. Baldwin a committee to select music.

On motion, J. G. Beauman and N. Gerken were appointed a committee to wait on the sextons of the various churches, and get them to ring their bells on the fourth.

On motion, Col. W. C. Howard was appointed a committee on Ordinance and Salutes. A ballot was held for a Chief Marshal; whereupon, R. Strange, Esq., was elected. A committee was appointed to notify him of his election. Having a previous engagement in the country, he was compelled to decline; whereupon Col. W. C. Howard was unanimously elected Chief Marshal of the day.

No further business appearing, on motion, the meeting adjourned. W. C. HOWARD, Chairman.

**63-The Steamship Philadelphia** arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., with San Francisco dates to the 16th ult. She brings 250 passengers.

The shipments of gold by the Illinois, together with that of the El Dorado, and that via the Nicaragua route, amounts to nearly three million dollars for the fifteen days ending May 16th, exclusive of a large amount brought and being forwarded in the hands of passengers.

The general news from Panama is unimportant. The steamer Illinois was to leave soon with one million six hundred thousand dollars worth of gold and 300 passengers, for New York.

The health of the Isthmus was good.

No other news of moment beyond what has already been sent.

**Gavazzi Riots in Quebec and Montreal, Canada.**  
A few days since a riot occurred in Quebec, in consequence of Lectures on Romanism, delivered by one Gavazzi, a seceder or apostate from the Catholic Church. Nothing of a serious nature happened at Quebec. The papers by yesterday's mail, however, bring us several despatches from Montreal, where Gavazzi had gone, and commenced to lecture, on the evening of the 9th inst. A mob collected in such numbers that the Police force, stationed near the church, required the aid of the military. After the meeting, pistols were fired by the crowd, whereupon the military fired one round, wounding several persons and killing one man. The mob prepared for another attack, and refusing to give way, the military fired twice upon them, killing and wounding some 15 or 20 persons. The mob was finally forced to retire, but further disturbance is apprehended, as the most intense excitement prevails. The riot at Quebec, a few nights previous, no doubt led to the excitement at Montreal.

The papers of Montreal generally condemn the firing of the troops as having taken place without just cause. Seven persons were killed, 11 wounded, (most of them severely), and many others slightly hurt.—The city is guarded by the military, and every thing now seems quiet, but great feeling prevails amongst the people.

**The Montreal Riot.**  
BALTIMORE, June 11.—During the riot in Montreal on Thursday night there were fifty shot, twenty of whom were mortally wounded. The military were severely censured for their conduct on the occasion. Father Gavazzi has left for New York. The city is still patrolled by troops.

On Saturday evening an immense meeting was held, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the expediency of the Mayor inviting Father Gavazzi to continue his lectures. It is said, however, that Gavazzi will comply with the invitation. The utmost excitement prevails.

**Public Meeting in Montreal.**  
MONTREAL, June 12.—An immense meeting was held last night. Resolutions were passed inviting Gavazzi to continue his course of lectures, and denouncing the Mayor for the inefficiency of the police. Gavazzi, it is said, will return from New York and comply with the request of the meeting. The excitement is intense. Outrages continue to be committed.

MONTREAL, June 13.—Gavazzi will return here on Wednesday to conclude his lectures.

Last night an Irish Catholic mob broke all the windows of the St. Stephen's Church at Griffinstown.

A meeting to-day of our Roman Catholic citizens they resolved to do for the general cause. Spain had been persecuted by the mob that attacked Gavazzi. They also resolved to use every means to ferret out the villains who participated in the riots.

**Four Days Later from Europe.**  
The Steamer Pacific arrived at New York at 2½ o'clock, P. M., on Sunday last, 12th inst. She brings dispatches from Liverpool to the 1st inst. Lewis Cass, Jr., came passenger in the Pacific. The Vanderbilt Steamer North Star arrived at Southampton on the 1st inst.

ENGLAND.—The British government had refused, in both Houses of Parliament, to state whether or not its Mediterranean fleet had been ordered to assist Turkey.

An interesting discussion in the House of Lords had occurred concerning the conduct of the Captains General of Cuba in regard to the slave trade. All the Captains are implicated except Concha and Valle. Concha is the only general who has been remonstrated with, and had promised amendment, but the British fleet off Cuba will be strengthened.

The steamer La Plata had arrived from Vera Cruz with Arista on board.

There had been considerable arrivals of gold from Australia, but no late news.

It is rumored, but doubted, that Mr. Crampton will be removed, as British Minister, from Washington to a better post.

There is nothing regarding the Stowe family, except that they attended the Black Swan's concert at Stafford House.

FRANCE.—There is no news of moment. The Bank will make advances at 3 per cent. on bonded grain.

SWITZERLAND.—The government has ordered out all its forces to fight Austria, if necessary.

H. G. Pitt & Son, of London, have failed.

THE EAST.—Turkey.—Prince Menzchikoff left Constantinople on the 22d, and arrived at Odessa on the 23d. A Russian army 100,000 strong was concentrating on the Turkish frontier. The ministers of France, England, Austria and Prussia made a joint attempt to reconcile the parties, but Menzchikoff and the Divan were equally inflexible, so the former left.

The Turkish fleet had been sent for, and a part of it despatched to Egypt for whatever troops Abba Pacha had ready. The Minister of War had sent couriers to every Ottoman province, calling out the whole warlike resources of the Empire.

The whereabouts of the French fleet is not known, and the orders of the British fleet are kept a profound secret. Affairs look very critical, but may be settled quietly.

James Jones, the American Charge, had presented his credentials to the Viceroy of Egypt.

A U. S. corvette and frigate had sailed from Alexandria for Europe.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—At the Cape everything was quiet, the Ashantee invasion having been quelled.

INDIA.—Affairs in Burmah look very bad for the British. They had been repulsed and the troops cut off in skirmishes. A steamer had been sent express for more troops.

CHINA.—The news from China is highly important. The latest reliable dates from Shanghai, to the 28th of April, state that Nankin, being invaded by the rebels on the 16th, the Imperial Commissioner hired a fleet of Portuguese launches to relieve the city by water, but they were captured by the rebels. Aid was then obtained from the Foreign Consuls, and the French, American and English fleets agreed to help. The British sent the Salamander, Lily and Herman steamers, the French sent the steam frigate Cassini, and the American Commissioner, Marshall, undertook to place the Susquehanna frigate before Nankin. The result was not known, and several stories of imperial victories in the interior were disbelieved.

A private letter from Manchester, containing dates to the 19th, being one day later, states that Nankin had fallen, and that the British Commander refused to permit British merchantmen to go up the river, with stores of ammunition for either party. It was expected that the American would also back out.

Capt. Perry, in the Mississippi, had arrived at Hong Kong on the 7th of April, and had despatched the Plymouth to Shanghai on the 9th.

**Later from Mexico.**  
NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—The steamer Texas, from Vera Cruz, with dates to June 8, arrived today. The black vomit was very fatal at Vera Cruz, in the Texas. Santa Anna had revived an old decree intended to annoy travelers. The new tariff adopted by Santa Anna is higher than that of 1845, and is expected to prove very unsatisfactory. Falconer, agent of the English bond holders, had not been liberated.

**Dreadful Railroad Accident.**  
SAVANNAH, June 8.

The passenger cars of the Macon and Western train going to Macon last night were thrown off the track down an embankment by cows. One car was demolished, the mail guard killed and five passengers seriously injured, among them the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

**DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.**—About eleven o'clock on Sunday night a campfire lamp exploded in a dwelling on Lombard street, near Bethel. One of the inmates of the room, Miss Margaret Sellman, had her clothes set on fire by the burning fluid, and notwithstanding every possible assistance, was immediately rendered dead. The furniture in the room was also set on fire, but the flames were extinguished before any considerable damage had ensued.

Since the above was written, we have learned that Miss Sellman lingered until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she expired in great agony. At the time of the explosion Miss S. was engaged in refilling the lamp, and her clothing became so completely saturated with the fluid that it was almost impossible to suppress the flames.—Balt. Amer.

**Important Arrest—Discovery of Stupendous Frauds and an Extensive Band of Forgers, &c.**

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A man named S. Craig, was arrested at Newport, Ky., to-day, and immediately brought to this city, on the charge of being implicated in extensive forgeries. The prisoner was arrested when in the act of writing a letter, which is said to point to him as the author of the same. In his house were found a large trunk, a pair of saddle-bags, and several baskets full of letters, with blank deeds, certificates, &c., implicating a large number of persons in various parts of the Union. Notarial presses and seals were also found, and upon part of the deeds the notarial seal of Hamilton county had been found.

An examination of the mass of documents found brings to light a series of most bold and villainous transactions, and it appears that a wide-spread, fraudulent real estate business has been carried on for years, some of the letters being dated as far back as 1849. Some of the letters referred to by copies of letters to or from members of Congress. There are also blank certificates, doubtless stolen from the recorder's offices in Illinois, Ohio and Georgia; parchments for drawing up land warrants; deeds signed and sealed, requiring only the insertion of names.

Craig is in jail awaiting trial. A letter to Brown & Co. of Uniontown, Pa., opened by the postmaster of that place, who did not know any such firm, and supposed the letter misdirected, let it this discovery.

**Late and Important from Buenos Ayres.**

Boston, June 13.—By an arrival we have Buenos Ayres dates of April 24th, being three weeks later. Letters state that all attempts at negotiations were failed, and that the formidable preparations were made on both sides. The Buenos Ayres Government have issued \$12,000,000 additional funds, and have proclaimed martial law. The custom-house and other offices are closed, and all able-bodied men have been required to bear arms. Urquiza, on the 15th, re-commenced the siege of the city, and on the 24th provisions had become scarce and in demand. He also threatened to blockade the port, but the Buenos Ayrenses hoped to prevent this by the intervention of foreign powers. The work and much bloodshed is expected. Doubtless are quoted at 337.

**ACCIDENT TO GEN. SCOTT.**—We learn from the N. Y. Post that Gen. Scott met with an accident on Wednesday night, which is likely to prove somewhat serious. As he was passing down the Fifth avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, about half past nine o'clock, he stumbled against a flagging stone that had been raised above the surrounding pavement, and fell headlong. He was assisted promptly by some gentlemen who happened to be near, and taken home. When they offered to support him by the arm, he said, "Don't touch that, I believe it is broken." This, however, it is not the case. His face was also badly bruised. The night was quite dark, and the irregularity in the pavement was not visible.

The Tribune of yesterday says his arm was not broken, but he was severely bruised, and his right shoulder dislocated. Had he struck his right shoulder, which has been badly wounded by a musket ball, the consequences would have been more serious. Dr. Mott reduced the dislocation, and on Thursday night, the General was considerably better, although suffering some pain.

**ANOTHER GREAT DEFEALCATION.**—It is reported in high quarters in Washington, that important developments will soon be made, touching a financial operation, by which the Treasury has been made to bleed. The Democratic version of this story is as follows: An Ohio man, named Minor, obtained from Secretary Corwin upwards of a year ago, a transfer draft on New York, for the sum of \$100,000, Minor agreeing to place the amount in proper hands in New Orleans within a specified time. This he failed to do, alleging that the institution in which he deposited the money had failed. Minor was recommended to the Secretary as responsible and honorable, by the President of a Bank or Insurance Company in Ohio; and several letters in relation to him passed between Mr. Corwin and the President of the bank. The latter, however, have been recovered, but the balance, it is said, will be a total loss. It is hoped that the late Secretary will explain, in due time, the details of this transaction.

**Railroad Penalties in Connecticut.**

HARTFORD, June 9th.—The Committee on Railroads have reported to the Legislature a bill, which provides that all trains shall come to a full stop at all draw-bridges, and wherever the track crosses that of other roads. The engineers are to be fined and imprisoned, and the president and directors being parties thereto, shall be fined \$1,000. It also requires men to be stationed at all the switches under similar penalties, and where speed is over thirty miles per hour, a brakeman is required for every car, under a penalty of \$1,000. Engineers neglecting to stop the train when persons are seen upon the track, are to be deemed guilty of manslaughter, if such persons are killed. The presidents of all roads within the State must reside within its boundaries, and the officers of roads out of the State are not to be allowed to hold any offices upon roads in the State, under a penalty of \$1,000 per day.

**MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.**—The treaty of peace concluded between Mexico and the United States, at the close of the late war, contains the following provision, which would seem to point out an easy mode of settling the Mesilla boundary dispute: "If, unhappily, any disagreement should arise between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, a resort shall not be had to reprisals, aggression or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved, shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, the merits of the case, and it shall be settled by the arbitration of Commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstances of the case."

**WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.**—We learn from the Charleston (S. C.) papers that the entire issue of \$200,000 of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad seven per cent Second Mortgage Bonds, has been negotiated through Alonzo J. White, Broker, of that city, which will, we understand enable the enterprising and energetic President of the road—General W. W. Harlee—to complete it forthwith.

By advices from Jamaica to the 1st inst., we learn that the difficulty between the Council and the Assembly is growing more and more serious.—Governor Grey has addressed a communication to the senior magistrate of St. Andrew, calling upon the magistracy of the parish to adopt measures for the preservation of the public peace, which might be disturbed if the prisoners are liberated from the penitentiaries, in consequence of the want of means in the public chest to support these prisons. The Governor had already ordered the female prisoners to be released, and the males are to be gradually released. It is said that unless the Council recede from their position, there is every probability of a civil war in Jamaica, in less than three months.

**HAY.**—Two loads of Hay from Forsyth county, 120 miles from this place, were brought here on Saturday last, by R. A. Shultz, and sold for \$1 per 100 lbs. If it had been well cured it would have sold for \$1 25 or more. The loads weighed 3012 and 2750 lbs., and the smaller load was hauled over the Plank Road by two horses.

The example of Mr. Shultz is worthy of imitation by our up country farmers.—Observer.

**The Crops.**

Throughout the Eastern section of this State we hear very general complaint among the farmers of the backwardness and unpromising condition of the crops. No rain of consequence has fallen in some time, and a general drought prevails. The stand of corn and cotton is very poor, and both are very small for the season. We hear of farmers who refuse to sell any more of their old crop of corn, fearing they will not make enough for the support of their families. The oat crop is shorter than it has been known in several years. In the tobacco growing counties of the State, there is a general scarcity of tobacco plants, and an unusually short crop is anticipated. The weather has been generally cool for the season, the nights cool, with only a few hot days.—Goldboro' Rep. & Pat.

**DEATH OF GEN. RILEY.**—Brevet Major General Riley died at Buffalo, on Thursday night, aged 66 years. He has been suffering for some time from a cancer, and leaves a widow and five children. The funeral, with military honors, will take place to-morrow afternoon.

**Cure for Virulent Small Pox or Scarlatina & Measles.**  
A merchant and ship owner of this city had had the following sent him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and who vouches for it as "medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist."

"On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subdued mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain of powdered foxglove digitalis, (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected,) mixed with white vitriol. (This article is commonly known as white vitriol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a naggin (or about four ounces) more, with some syrup or sugar, should be added. Of this mixture, a tablespoonful should be given an adult, and two teaspoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until symptoms of the disease are vanishing. As if by magic, the result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an emetic by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap, (formed of two parts extract of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the fever, the affluence of bile, which it immediately stimulates, while the action of the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

"The Methodus medendi of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appears to be as follows: The herb by its anti-phlogistic properties, lays hold of one of the fever, the affluence of bile, which it immediately stimulates, while the action of the part of a tonic,